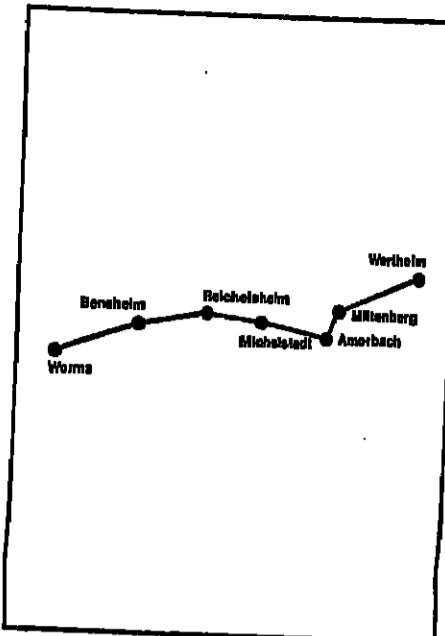


Routes to tour in Germany



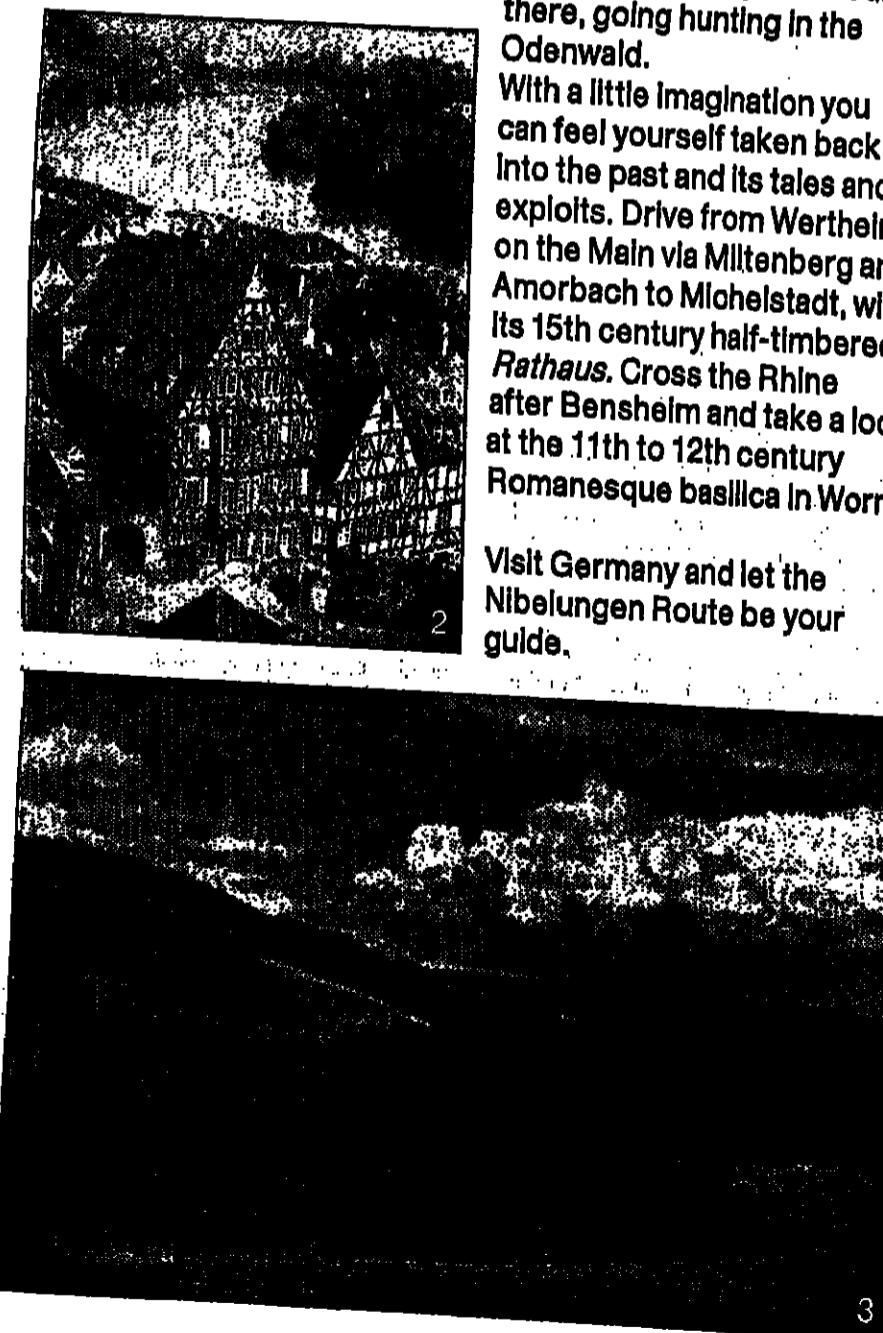
## The Nibelungen Route



German roads will get you there — to the Odenwald woods, for instance, where events in the Nibelungen saga, the mediaeval German heroic epic, are said to have taken place. Sagas may have little basis in reality, but these woods about 30 miles south of Frankfurt could well have witnessed gaiety and tragedy in days gone by. In Worms, on the left bank of the Rhine, people lived 5,000 years ago. From the 5th century AD the kings of Burgundy held court there, going hunting in the Odenwald.

With a little imagination you can feel yourself taken back into the past and its tales and exploits. Drive from Wertheim on the Main via Miltenberg and Amorbach to Michelstadt, with its 15th century half-timbered Rathaus. Cross the Rhine after Bensheim and take a look at the 11th to 12th century Romanesque basilica in Worms.

Visit Germany and let the Nibelungen Route be your guide.



- 1 The Hagen Monument in Worms
- 2 Miltenberg
- 3 Odenwald
- 4 Michelstadt
- 5 Wertheim

DZT  
DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE  
FÜR TOURISMUS EV.  
Beethovenstrasse 69, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.



# The German Tribune

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## Missiles: Washington and Moscow try again

### THE SIGHTS

Preparations are under way in Washington and Moscow for the next round of Geneva talks on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe.

They, like their predecessors, fail to give results, missile modernisation goes ahead in Western Europe as planned from the end of the year.

It will involve 108 Pershing 2s, all in Federal Republic of Germany, and Cruise missiles, to be stationed in West Germany, Holland, Germany and Italy.

One can yet say for sure that missile modernisation will definitely have gone ahead.

The Soviet Union may yet agree in Geneva to a compromise with a West Germany by the extent of the Russian missile build-up.

The terms negotiated could obviate the need to station new missiles in Western Europe, either totally or partly.

It is not represented at the Geneva talks. The decisions will be taken in Bonn and Washington. But Western Europe modernisation cannot go ahead without Bonn's approval.

West Germans, whichever party is in power in Bonn, have a special interest in ensuring that East and West agree. It is not just a matter of anxiety over domestic controversy that is bound to go in connection with any stationing of new nuclear missiles.

We are bound to wonder what will happen in the wake of missile modernisation by the West: a fresh arms build-up by the Soviet Union, fresh Western calls for military counter-measures? Will the race never end?

It is hardly surprising that the Kohl government, again like its predecessors, wants to promote progress at the Geneva talks.

Bonnie has certainly made sure of one thing. Hours after the March general election Chancellor Kohl frankly said that the new missiles would be stationed in Germany if the talks broke down.

He not only made this point to eleventh German TV viewers. He went to make it equally clear to the United States and, during his visit to Moscow last month, to the Soviet Union. Yet that alone would not be politics if it is taken to mean influencing decisions rather than simply accepting them.

Chancellor Kohl and Foreign Minister Genscher have shown themselves to be influence events. Last spring he persuaded President Reagan to abandon his insistence on the zero option instead of insisting on all or nothing, no Soviet SS-20s in return for no

Western medium-range missiles, the United States mooted an interim solution.

The chief US delegate, Paul Nitze, sounded out terms in the last round of Geneva talks on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe.

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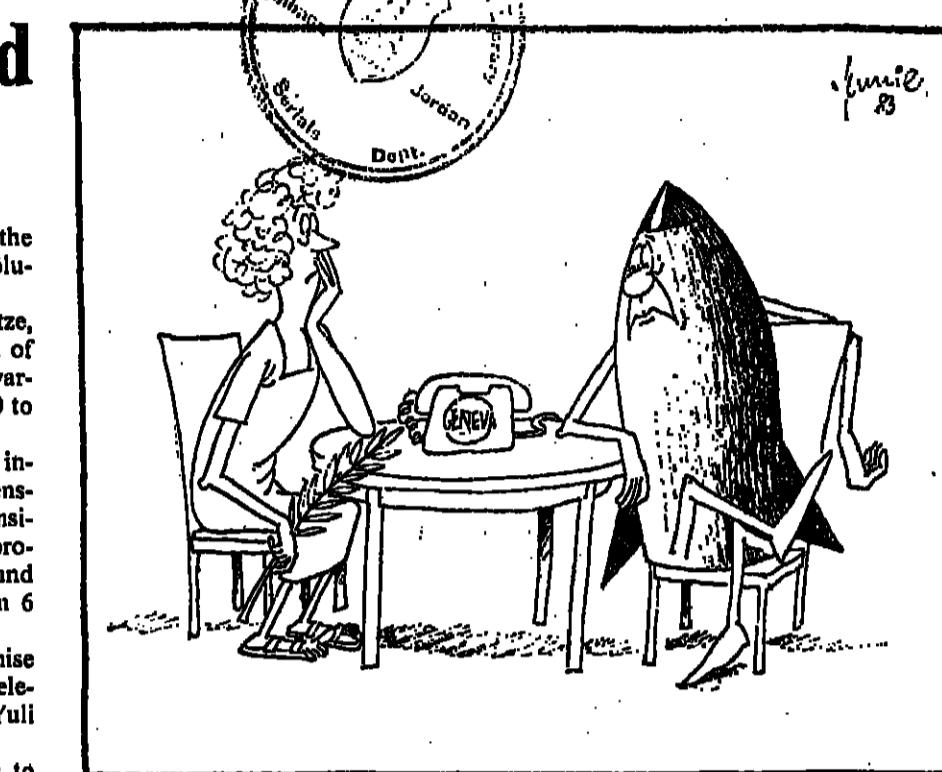
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(Cartoon: Mussil/Frankfurter Rundschau)

consideration of British and French nuclear weapons at the Geneva talks was an objective necessity with regard to Soviet security interests.

But why has that only been the case since February 1982?

Besides, the Soviet leaders ought to know their Europe well enough to realise that as long as they insist on this demand there can be no question of a compromise in Geneva.

It would be unacceptable for the United States and equally unacceptable for Britain, France and Bonn.

The Russians have enough strategic weapons to cover both US targets and the Anglo-French mini-detector without needing to rely on the SS-20.

There would only be any point in discussing the British and French missiles at the Start talks on strategic arms reduction.

They have nothing to do with the debate on medium-range missiles, as the Soviet Union originally assured Bonn Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in no uncertain terms.

No-one knows exactly what came over the Russians when they decided to resurrect the problem.

Until December 1981 the Soviet leaders excluded British and French missiles from the medium-range agenda.

They have since been increasingly insistent on them being included, especially since Mr Andropov took over as Soviet leader.

The Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal Ustinov, may have announced that

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The Bonn government stands accused of wanting unilaterally to call into question the missile modernisation weapon mix, or combination of Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles.

Even Mr Nitze is accused of wanting to achieve results at virtually any price for reasons of personal ambition, which is an incredible insult to a man of his unquestioned integrity and independence.

The critics are repeating an old mistake in attributing to a single weapon sys-

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## WORLD AFFAIRS

## Andropov plans reported to involve reunited Germany

Chancellor Kohl's comments in Moscow on German reunification cannot have come like a bolt out of the blue for the Soviet leader, Mr Andropov.

Mr Andropov is said to be engaged in a rethink envisaging in the long term a unified and neutral Europe centred on a reunified Germany.

This strategic rethink is based on the realisation that the countries of Eastern Europe are no longer an effective buffer between the Soviet Union and the West, the way nuclear missiles are developing.

Or so says Lajos Lederer, writing in *The Observer*, London. Mr Lederer is a well-known specialist on East Bloc affairs who is reputed to be on good terms with leading politicians in the East.

He says his information hails from well-informed Hungarian officials. Mr Andropov is said to have outlined his views in three long meetings with the Hungarian leader, Mr Kadar, in Moscow.

What is more, the Soviet leader is planning to launch a new European peace offensive despite the failure so far of arms control talks and the chill in relations between the superpowers.

Mr Andropov is said to give priority to political moves to redress the balance of East-West confidence over agreements soon on limiting the stationing of nuclear weapons.

Moscow is keenly aware of the missile threat and the long-term risks of a China hostile to the Soviet Union.

So the Soviet leaders plan to ensure the security of the USSR by means of a combination of arms control agreements with the United States and a guarantee of political stability in Europe.

Mr Lederer, quoting his Hungarian sources, says similar ideas were considered by Mr Brezhnev.

Realising that in a nuclear war not even loyal East Bloc satellites could

**Honecker offer puts Carstens in a dilemma**

DR leader Erich Honecker has invited Bonn head of state Karl Carstens to attend an official ceremony to mark the 500th anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther.

At first glance it might seem a noble gesture, or little short of one. On closer scrutiny it can be seen to be a double-edged and highly problematic offer.

What makes it such political dynamite is that President Carstens has been invited to attend a ceremony in East Berlin rather than in Erfurt, Eisenach or Wittenberg.

President Carstens as a practising Protestant would have accepted with spontaneous pleasure an invitation to take part in celebrations in Luther's home town or in towns so closely associated with his life and work.

But he cannot be expected to do so in

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### THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

#### THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

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## ■ POLITICS

## Berlin mayor von Weizsäcker tipped as future Bonn head of state



Will Richard von Weizsäcker be the next Bonn head of state? Karl Carstens is not standing for re-election next spring and his is one of several names that are regularly mooted.

Few would deny that Herr von Weizsäcker, who is currently Governing Mayor of West Berlin, is the man most likely to succeed.

His name has the best ring politically and he would probably enjoy the widest-ranging support, as he well realises.

It is an open secret that Herr von Weizsäcker, 63, would like nothing better than a term as head of state in Bonn.

But he prefers to exercise restraint. "You don't stand for selection as a candidate for President," he says. You are

recently dropped a mysterious hint to journalists at a working dinner at which asparagus was served.

Asparagus growers, he said, had to tend their beds for three years before harvesting a crop. Political hints also took time to mature.

Next year he will have been mayor of Berlin for three years. So speculation is rife.

Christian and Free Democratic leaders who are in a position to say who might be chosen as their candidate are keeping their views to themselves.

There are obvious reasons why, yet now and again hints are leaked to the effect that a Cabinet reshuffle is envisaged in connection with the appointment of a successor to President Carstens.

So something everyone claims to want to avoid might yet happen. The next head of state might not be the best man for the job.

He could be the most convenient candidate from the viewpoint of party politics and political infighting between the parties.

Villa Hammerschmidt, the President's official residence in Bonn, could end up being a shunting yard for the Chancellor's Office, as a member of the CDU executive committee in Bonn puts it.

Other names put forward are those of Alfred Dregger, the CDU/CSU leader in the Bundestag, and Rainer Barzel, the Bundestag Speaker.

The Chancellor is said to be keen to replace Herr Dregger by his longstanding personal friend Heiner Geissler, who is currently Minister of Family Affairs and CDU general secretary.

Herr Barzel's name is being mentioned inasmuch as he would be a less controversial choice than Herr Dregger, who could then take over as Speaker in his place.

Less is now heard of another hopeful, Bavarian Education Minister Hans Maier, who was long felt to be a likely successor.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher seems an even less likely head of state (he would be pushed upstairs to make way for Franz Josef Strauss at the Foreign Office).

Denominational considerations must, of course, be borne in mind. The Protes-

tant Church takes a dim view of a Roman Catholic head of state.

Its argument is that Herr Dregger, Herr Barzel or Herr Maier as President would mean Catholics held all major political appointments in Bonn.

The Chancellor, the President and the Bundestag Speaker would all be Catholics, whereas the population is roughly half-Catholic, half-Protestant.

Understandably, the Protestant Church would prefer to see Herr von Weizsäcker, a former moderator of the Protestant Church Assembly, as head of state.

There are signs that the Social Democrats might be prepared to forgo a candidate of their own and support Christian Democrat von Weizsäcker if he were to stand.

It is an open secret that Herr von Weizsäcker, 63, would like nothing better than a term as head of state in Bonn.

He is felt by representatives of various shades of political opinion to be capable of preventing polarisation, especially a split between the older and the younger generation.

He has gained in authority during his term as mayor of Berlin and he is an open-minded man with conservative-liberal, common-sense views.

Richard von Weizsäcker is one of the few politicians who still has access to the young in an age when many members of the younger generation will no longer have anything to do with the established parties and their policies.

He has persistently been able to oppose Mayor von Weizsäcker and take political decisions the mayor later had to reverse, as on migrant workers.

Yet Herr von Weizsäcker would probably join forces with the Free Democrats in ensuring that Herr Lummer was not elected his successor.

So whether he stands for President

will partly depend on whether he succeeds in finding an alternative leader for West Berlin who looks likely to lead the party to victory at the polls in 1985.

In this context increasing mention is made of Education Senator Hanna-Renate Laurien, who has steadily gained support, even from the Teachers'

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## Dilemma for Carstens

Continued from page 2

connection with an official visit to East Berlin.

It must clearly be recalled that for Bonn and the Western Allies East Berlin remains part of a city with special Four-Power status.

For the GDR and the Warsaw Pact countries East Berlin forms part of the GDR in terms of international law.

Experience has shown that the GDR uses to the hilt any protocol leeway the West allows it on this issue to lend support to its own propaganda viewpoint on the status of East Berlin.

If he quietly overrides past misgivings on legal niceties and accepts the invitation to visit East Berlin there will doubtless be a risk of undermining the Western viewpoint and providing the GDR with an argument by which to call into question the status of West Berlin.

Willy Brandt conferred with GDR Premier Willi Stoph in Erfurt in 1970. Helmut Schmidt held talks with Herr

Honecker at Werbellinsee, north of Berlin, in 1981.

Opposition leader Hans-Jochen Vogel and Bavarian Premier Franz Josef Strauss likewise chose to meet Herr Honecker at the Werbellinsee hunting lodge rather than in East Berlin.

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## THE ARMS RACE

### The state of play in Europe



Von Weizsäcker looks at Bonn Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

But these drawbacks are more than outweighed by Weizsäcker's glamour, popularity and international prestige, and the CDU rely on him as a figure-head because there is such a wide gap between the reality and what he is felt to stand for.

It is doubtful whether another politician would command the authority to frame certain political views, such as his liberal, against-the-CDU-trend viewpoint on migrant workers.

In the Berlin CDU he leads, his liberal views command no more than minority support, and this minority dreads the thought of him leaving.

Party-political strategists, who are for the most part right-wingers, are afraid of something different: an overt struggle for power to take his place.

Many would feel he was leaving the city too soon after a mere three years as mayor.

Possible successors such as Eberhard Diepgen, CDU leader in the city council, or Finance Senator Gerhard Kunz, are still too young, too inexperienced and too little known.

They may command substantial influence within the city's CDU but they are colourless in the impression they otherwise convey.

Home Affairs Senator Heinrich Lummer, who enjoys wide CDU support, is secretly fancied by many in Berlin if there is to be a change at the top.

He has persistently been able to oppose Mayor von Weizsäcker and take political decisions the mayor later had to reverse, as on migrant workers.

Yet Herr von Weizsäcker would probably join forces with the Free Democrats in ensuring that Herr Lummer was not elected his successor.

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In this context increasing mention is made of Education Senator Hanna-Renate Laurien, who has steadily gained support, even from the Teachers'

## Nuclear medium-and short-range weapons systems in Europe

	Warfare Pact		Nato	
	Total	SS-20, 5500 km, total so far 1080 (360 launching systems, each with 3 warheads; 243 systems in Europe) SS-4, SS-5	729, ca. 300	over 1000
Missiles range 1000-5500 km	100	SS-12 (Scalboard) to be replaced by SS-22 (900-1000 km) Scud B to be replaced by SS-23 (250-500 km)	550	100 (72)
Missiles range 500-1000 km	550	Frog 7 to be replaced by SS-21 (80-120 km)	300	Honest John or Lance (110 km)
Missiles range 80-200 km	300	(Badger, Blinder, Flashback, Fitter, Flogger, Fencer, Brewer)	up to 2000	Extent of reduction not yet known
Guns, artillery range 30 km	300	(F-111, Vulcan, F-4, F-104, Jaguar, Buccaneer)	up to 800	(F-111, Vulcan, F-4, F-104, Jaguar, Buccaneer)
Fighter aircraft land-based	up to 2000			

The counts are of warheads, apart from the aircraft. Most of the aircraft carry one. Only the larger carry two or three.

Main source: Nato General Secretariat, 1982.

References "to be replaced by" and bracketed figures mean if and when deployment of Nato missiles, in accordance with the 1979 double decision, is carried out.

PAZ-Grafik/Kohler

The chart shows the extent of Soviet nuclear arms aimed at targets in Western Europe in comparison with similar or comparable Western systems.

Numbers refer to warheads in the case of missiles and field artillery. Where aircraft are concerned the number of warheads will probably not be much higher than the number of delivery systems.

The deployment of naval aircraft against European land targets depends on too many factors to be included in an overall comparison of strength.

They include mobility, number and distance of aircraft carriers from the coast, the density of anti-aircraft cover, penetration capacity and the degree of competition from enemy naval forces.

The figures include British nuclear capacity, but not the French deterrent. But the overall impression would not be substantially different if they were to include French short-range missiles, US naval aircraft and Soviet naval aircraft and nuclear submarines stationed off the coast of Europe.

The Soviet Union is known to have a clear advantage over the West in medium-range missiles and conventional forces. The chart shows that it has the edge over the West in short-range nuclear devices too.

In all arms' categories important for Europe the East has a much higher capacity than the West. Field artillery is the sole exception.

Either the Soviet Union would agree to the idea or the whole world would be the winner, or the Russians would say no, and at least we should know who was to blame.

Illusions would be dispelled. Everyone would know where they stood and why. So why not? The Bonn government is doing well to make the point.

In Moscow Herr Kohl told Mr Andreopoulos that when he slammed the door behind him in anger as a little boy his mother used to say: "Do what you want but you're going to have to come back through that same door."

No Bonn government can afford to lay itself open to accusations of not having done all it could to keep the door to a negotiated compromise open.

Christoph Bertram (Die Zeit, 5 August 1983)

The chart is based on the official 1982 Nato comparison of forces strength published in Germany by the Bonn Defence Ministry.

It also takes into account a recent speech by US Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger in which he announced that the Soviet Union now had 360 SS-20 missile launchers in service.

This number is enough to equip 40 regiments with nine launchers each; 27 are currently aimed at targets in Western Europe and 13 based in Soviet Asia.

Günther Gillessen (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 27 July 1983)

Bodo Sperling (Nordwest Zeitung)

In making this proviso he was merely



## THE ENVIRONMENT

## Trees keep on dying as experts keep on trying to find out why

Forestry officials all over the country are going their rounds to take stock of what is left of Germany's dying woods and forests.

By the time their findings are available this autumn they will be out of date. Foresters used to plan in terms of centuries. They now no longer recognise their woods after a fortnight's holiday.

The Bonn Interior Ministry has invited top-ranking environmental officials from the Common Market countries, Austria and Switzerland to Bavaria for a fact-finding tour.

They flew round the state from the Bayerischer Wald to the Fichtelgebirge and saw for themselves, from the air and on the ground, what the head of the Swiss environmental protection agency termed a tragedy.

Bavarian forestry experts are afraid that the damage to timber stocks in the state may have increased sevenfold over 1982. Fifty per cent would then be hit.

It is not just the extent of the damage that has increased. Trees are also dying faster. Fir trees can take years to die; spruces can die in a few weeks, and the spruce is by far the most important pine tree grown in Germany.

Deciduous trees are also increasingly affected, especially beech.

There are clearly a variety of causes. The Bavarian Forest is for the most part not unduly affected by acid rain pollution from power station chimneys.

Yet the ozone count reaches record levels when nitrous oxide smog is blown north-east from Munich toward the Czech border.

Trees are dying that have the benefit of the best possible soil, ample supplies of water and ideal weather. It began at high altitudes and has now spread to trees on lower ground.

Even worse, trees that are only a few years old are yellowing and dying. To the untrained eye the woods still look green, but appearances are deceptive.

In the Fichtelgebirge area, further west, there are districts where the woods are already dead. Skeleton tree trunks look very much like photos one has seen of the forests in Czechoslovakia.

## Air deaths

Continued from page 9

14 for twin-engined aircraft and five against three for helicopters.

That naturally leads to a drastic increase in the ratio of fatalities to hours logged.

Last year there were 14,236 private planes, including 6,194 glider, in the Federal Republic of Germany. That was more than any other country in Europe, possibly including the Soviet Union.

Britain, which was No. 2, trailed with only half as many.

Air space in Germany is very limited, being restricted by many areas out of bounds to private pilots for military reasons.

So it is all the more important for them to take every conceivable precaution. Only pilots who are careful can fairly claim the open skies demanded by AOPA.

Rudolf Metzler  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 July 1983)



Pollution readings in this part of Bavaria tell a tale of high sulphur dioxide counts, mainly from West German power station chimneys, but also from the East.

Foresters no longer dare risk thinning out the woods. Where dead wood has been cleared the trees that are still alive and well soon take ill and die, which would seem to indicate that atmospheric pollution is to blame.

The experts still have no explanation for the simultaneous effect, or so it seems, of sulphur dioxide and ozone from nitrous oxides as the cause of death.

All that is known for sure is that both substances are extremely poisonous for plant life. The situation is by no means improved by salting of roads in winter.

Up to 300 metres on either side of roads treated in this way the salt eats into the forest topsoil. Alongside a trunk road in the Fichtelgebirge region a salt count 100 times higher than the normal has been registered.

The Federal Republic of Germany is harder-hit than any other country in Europe by the acid rain that is wreaking havoc on woods and forests.

About 560,000 hectares, or over 1,380,000 acres, of woodland are affected. That means about one tree in 12.

Sulphur dioxide from power station chimneys is one of the culprits. Another is said by some scientists to be nitrous oxides in car exhausts.

Forest-owners are increasingly being urged to take action, but they are at a loss how to deal with the problem. The chemical industry hopes to make a handsome profit from sales of fertiliser.

But scientists and forestry officials

Bonn's decision to take the lead in Europe and insist on lead-free fuel for new cars (and clean-air exhausts) from 1986 is accepted in the Common Market as a legitimate move taken in self-defence.

President Mitterrand of France is reported to have encouraged Chancellor Kohl to grasp the initiative.

Bonn is in favour of a uniform grade of lead-free fuel (and not super and premium grades), as in the United States. Consideration is even being given to reassessing road tax on motor vehicles.

In America clean air regulations have been in force for nearly a decade, yet only about 40 per cent of cars have so far been converted to lead-free fuel.

In Germany the authorities feel they cannot afford to let matters slide for this length of time.

In Bavaria's dying forests Carl-Dieter Spranger, state secretary at the Bonn Interior Ministry, outlined to his foreign guests a catalogue of measures aimed at sparing the trees.

Forest-owners are increasingly being urged to take action, but they are at a loss how to deal with the problem. The chemical industry hopes to make a handsome profit from sales of fertiliser.

But scientists and forestry officials

**German forests worst hit by acid rain**

Car exhausts also pump 650,000 tons of unburnt hydrocarbons into the atmosphere yearly in the Federal Republic of Germany.

One of these compounds, benzene, is a toxic carcinogen. Long-term exposure to even minute doses of benzene can lead to changes in the blood make-up and even cause leukaemia.

Lead may improve the performance of low-octane fuel in an engine with a high compression ratio, but it is definitely a health hazard.

They are all substances that are harmful to man and the environment. The other chemical compounds traffic releases into the atmosphere are harmless at their present levels, scientists say.

But perhaps it would be truer to say there is no conclusive evidence to the contrary.

Carbon monoxide is generated in domestic heating installations and by heavy industry as well as by truck and car engines.

It is to blame for smog. In cities with busy traffic the carbon monoxide count can be as high as 60 milligrams per cubic metre in the daytime.

Here too, conclusive research findings have yet to be published.

For some time the legal amount of lead in motor fuel has been regularly reduced in the European Community, with Germany enforcing the strictest limits.

There are ceilings for other toxins in exhaust fumes too, although the Environmental Protection Agency in West Berlin is critical of the fact that only new cars are tested to make sure they comply with the regulations.

feel it would be absurd to... forest as an eco-system to... prove a fatal dose of fertiliser.

The woods have laboriously ed in acclimatising themselves to acid soil, and what good can do when trees are no longer capable of taking or retaining nutrients?

Fertiliser might arguably be when sparingly applied to... which saplings are being grown... of reforestation, always assuming... will still grow.

Hopes of giving dying wood... care to keep them alive... of how alive his work remains... again are certainly not based... of their forebears.

That leaves the possibility of... up environmental legislation... the ink has hardly had time to... Suggestions of this kind have... proposed by Franz Josef St... later joined by Max Pechstein, ... could undoubtedly be justified... ground that a catastrophe needs... and for Expressionism.

There is clearly no point in... decade until legislation has been... strong though each may have... prove fully effective. Above all... must be no exceptions permitted.

The catalogue of measures... the Bonn Interior Ministry... proposals involving fiscal measures.

duct a sulphur levy as... transfigured reality into a world... apparent beauty, was empty and... in intellectual depth.

But this state of affairs... change after the state assembly... acknowledged as their ideals... in September.

**Manfred**  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 July 1983)

Exhaust fumes are checked... the two-year roadworthiness... motor vehicles, but readings of... monoxide only are taken.

German motor manufacturers... most of their models have a... clean air performance than the... which Bonn insists.

But the legal limits have... to be in keeping with the latest... findings. They date back to... the world outlook was none too... when people were less... conscious than they are today.

In 1972 Hans-Dietrich Genscher... was then Bonn Interior Minister... did not want to trail behind the... of Germany.

The dream of a New Man they... had a number of young poets came... in the confabulation of the... and industrial polluters. Smog... Los Angeles and Tokyo had... prompt action indispensable.

It settles on the ground and finds its... way into the blood via the food cycle. The... can suffer damage if the body absorbs... substantial amounts of lead.

At the present level of lead pollution... only bus drivers or police officers on... traffic duty who constantly inhale... exhaust fumes are in immediate danger.

Even they seldom have an above-average... lead count in their blood. But some... doctors are worried that lead in city air... could harm children and embryos in the... womb.

Here too, conclusive research findings... have yet to be published.

For some time the legal amount of... lead in motor fuel has been regularly... reduced in the European Community, with... Germany enforcing the strictest... limits.

They were toxins that had... taken seriously. Not until the... deaths began to be connected with... was it decided to introduce exhaust... limits as in the USA and Japan.

They also played a leading role in... the annual fairs of prints... published from 1906, personally... making a major contribution to... the revival of the woodcut.

There are ceilings for other toxins in... exhaust fumes too, although the Environmental Protection Agency in West Berlin is critical of the fact that only new cars are tested to make sure they comply with the regulations.

## THE ARTS

### Erich Heckel and the Brücke connection

Four woodcuts with their variety of contrast, especially his variations on the theme of model Fräulein, are among the highlights of graphic art by the Brücke group.

Heckel preferred people and nature as subjects. He painted people full of unconstrained joie de vivre, initially in wild colour and with spontaneous verve, later composed in a more controlled manner.

His Reclining Girl of 1909 is a good example, but he was also capable of painting psychologically more problematical characters, such as his Two Men at a Table, 1912, based on Dostoevsky, or his Woman Convalescent triptych of 1913.

Throughout his life he was fascinated by the circus. He also felt close ties with nature, as expressed in his paintings of the Moritzburg ponds and the many landscapes he painted at, for instance, Dangast on the North Sea coast.

His Glassy Day, 1913, is a masterpiece in which, as in Feininger's work, water, the sky and the clouds are combined in crystalline forms.

So Heckel can fairly claim to have filled a gap in the market and a gap in terms of information.

Artists have to earn a living and sculptors arguably have the hardest time of all. Architects nowadays provide them with little to do, while monuments are not in much demand.

No-one these days, apart, that is, from committed art-lovers and collectors, has small works of sculpture around the home.

Yet in many ways small sculpture could help to make friends again for the larger variety. Its role is similar to that of graphics in relation to painting.

It doesn't keep the onlooker at a distance in the way that large sculpture does; it attracts him and cries out for personal attention.

It needs to be handled and, let's face it, loved unaffectedly and without constraint.

Small sculpture is subject to prejudice about which something must be done. It dates back to an era in which

small sculpture was taken to mean large sculpture in miniature and suspected of being kitsch.

This is where the Fellbach triennale has a part to play in dispelling prejudice. In principle, size is of no import in art. An Ottonian miniature can be as significant as a mural. A Tanagra figurine can be as monumental as a statue.

Edward Lazikowski puts together imaginative structures made of wood, canvas and pieces of string.

Uli Lamp makes clothes out of wood, while the electronic wire constructions of Peter Vogel start to play music when you get anywhere near them.

It may generally be said that work representing figures and objects bear witness to more "inner monumentality" than abstract objects.

The work of Richard Hess, Lothar Fischer, Rudolf Daudert, Adam Myjak, Barbara Falender and Jacki Walots come in the first category.

Abstract work, which performs small sculpture's equally important ornamental function, is represented by the exhibits of Erich Hauser, Uli Pohl, Renate Holleit, K. H. Franke and Hans Geipel.

Yet both are frequently no more than miniaturised repetitions of larger objects, and that is not necessarily the point of small sculpture.

*Eo Pluton*



Erich Heckel's 'White Horses', 1921.

(Photos: catalogue)

## Small sculpture: something a little more intimate

Fellbach, near Stuttgart, is holding its second triennale of small sculpture.

It is an experiment that has proved popular with artists and the public alike.

work on exhibit in Fellbach bear out this idea? There are over 300 exhibits, not all of which can be classified as sculpture, so there are bound to be differences in quality.

Only work done over the past three years is on show. Foreign sculptors have been invited to take part this time: Dutch and Polish.

This is to be a regular feature of the triennale in future, with work being exhibited from two foreign countries, one in Western, one in Eastern Europe.

There are 74 exhibits by 16 Polish artists on show, and 50 works by 14 Dutch artists. So the 204 exhibits by 98 German artists are generously displayed.

In styles and topics there are few differences between German and foreign exhibits. Small sculpture is international in appearance and technique.

It uses and combines a wide range of materials, and that distinguishes it from traditional small sculpture.

Bronze and cement; asbestos, rubber, glass, wood, brass, marble, iron and steel, ceramics, leather and all manner of synthetic materials are combined to produce the most varied designs and structures.

Susanne Frick, for instance, puts a terracotta figurine of a naturalistic-looking woman inside a small glass box and calls the result Bus Stop.

Edward Lazikowski puts together imaginative structures made of wood, canvas and pieces of string.

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*Eo Pluton*

(Die Welt, 20 July 1983)

A small example: Richard Hess 'David and Goliath III'



## ■ ARCHAEOLOGY

## Huge dig mounted for stilt house settlements



used school building in Hemmenhofen along Lake Constance as the archaeological headquarters for the project.

The state of Baden-Württemberg has also supplied the archaeological head of the team in the field, Dr Helmut Schlichtherle, plus some of the specialised equipment. Everything else is to be financed by the DFG.

The high cost is accounted for by the fact that, apart from many unskilled diggers, the project will be staffed by three archaeologists and two technicians.

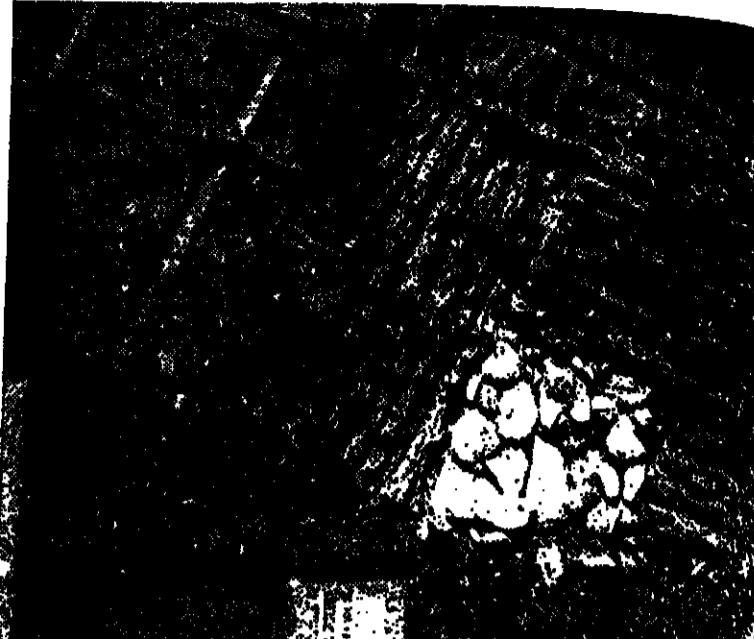
A parallel project managed by Freiburg University is to be permanently staffed by two biologists, a zoologist and two technicians.

This project, which is also financed by the DFG, is meant to support the archaeological work and will concern itself with wide-ranging research into the natural environment of the time.

The project is headed by Professor Christian Strahm of the university's prehistory department.

The work of this group will provide important insights into a field that has increasingly attracted the attention of politicians: research into ecology and environmental change.

The researchers will concentrate on the interplay of economy and ecology — a modern problem that arose in the Neolithic and Bronze Ages when man established permanent crop-growing



Five thousand year old hut floor of parallel wooden boards uncovered in Upper Swabia. The pile of stones is where the oven was. The hut was about four metres.

(Photo: Landesdenkmalamt Baden-Württemberg)

settlements, wresting farmland from primeval forests.

The scientists will thus delve into the first major case of destruction of the environment.

It was 6,000 years ago that man first interfered with nature, destroyed its balance and so changed his environment.

Until then, he had lived in harmony with nature as a hunter and gatherer. Now, he tried his hand at farming and animal husbandry.

It was at that time that the nucleus of today's settlement areas was created along with a new landscape marked by cultivation.

The forests were cut down, land was put to pasture and crops and the first permanent dwellings were erected. All this meant that tons of thousands of trees had to be felled.

Plant life was destroyed or changed; woods were destroyed while other plants were cultivated.

The same happened to animals. Some were deprived of their natural habitat, some were chased away or exterminated and others that were deemed useful were domesticated.

Nature rebelled against this human interference. One-sidedly cultivated land soon became leached and barren.

Man was therefore forced to destroy more forests in a bid for more arable land.

The felling of trees on a mammoth scale led to soil erosion, a lowering of the water table and floods that forced man to seek new homes elsewhere. Scientists suspect that this also led to climatic changes.

The adverse effects all this had on the flora and fauna caused trouble for the settlers as well.

By exploring the damage to the environment thousands of years ago, the researchers hope to gather practical information on how to cope with today's ecological problem and arrive at a 'sensible balance between necessary changes of the environment and the preservation of its substance.'

Among the phenomena that occurred at that time were: progressive division of labour and specialisation, social differences among the villagers, the development from a clan operated enterprise under one roof to the smaller family unit and, later, the emergence of city or fortress-like settlement structures.

Archaeology alone is not enough when it comes to delving into issues of this nature. To get anywhere, the archaeologists must be assisted by scientists ranging from geologists via chemists and physicists all the way to botanists and zoologists.

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## ■ MODERN LIVING

## State government clips the wings of police stool pigeons



They used to walk a tight-rope without the safety net of binding instructions.

The decision was often left to their own discretion and it was often too serious a decision for one man to answer for.

A public prosecutor is bound by his job to take a restrictive interpretation of the law, whereas a police officer's aim will be to prevent further offences so they are more or less bound to differ.

In future informers will only be used in Hesse with the approval of the public prosecutor's office, which will keep in touch with the police throughout the operation.

The advantage from the police's point of view is that they will no longer be left solely responsible. At every stage of the proceedings they will have legal backing.

Assurances given to informers will in future need to be approved by the public prosecutor too.

The Supreme Court feels that an informer who shops serious offenders but

does not give evidence because he has been assured he need not do so is not much use.

The police used to put the officer in charge of the case in the dock in the informer's stead. This is no longer enough to make a case stick in court.

Second-hand information will not be enough to get a prosecution against high-grade narcotics dealers defended by star barristers.

In Frankfurt 20 drug cases have been brought to a successful conclusion since 1976 by a police subterfuge that seemed to have overcome this difficulty.

Evidence was given by informers but they were out of sight in a closed box and taken to and from the court along underground tunnels.

Scrambler microphones were used to ensure that their voices could not be identified in the dock either.

Will the new regulations mean the police are virtually out of the running in dealing with drug offences? Frankfurt narcotics squad officers are emphatic they will not.

"The number of offenders brought to book has declined," says Joachim Schröter of the Hesse Justice Ministry, "but not because informers are no longer prepared to offer their services. It is because new methods of marketing drugs have been introduced."

H. H. Kaennerberg  
(Die Welt, 29 July 1983)

## ID card raises fears about Big Brother

A computerised identity card to be introduced next year has raised fears about misuse of information.

Bonn Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann is taking steps to assure people that there are no sinister possibilities involved in the card.

He wants to avoid a repetition of the huge outcry over the German census. The census had already been prepared at a cost of DM38m when it was stayed by order of the Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe earlier this year.

Suits filed at the court argued that computerised census data could too easily be supplied to unauthorised persons. All this put together will prevent reconstruction of prehistoric movements in their environment.

It makes it fairly clear who the have to deal with when they decide to use undercover agents and informers.

So Herr Zimmermann aims to dispel them by showing people well before November next year, when the card is due to be launched, that the row of computer numbers on the plastic card is neither so mysterious nor so ominous.

The figures, he argues, are in reality quite harmless and more likely to be to the user's advantage than to his or her disadvantage.

Yet data protection officials in Bonn still feel that the ID card is not as harmless as Herr Zimmermann says.

The two major advantages of the card, according to an Interior Ministry brochure, are that it cannot be forged and that computer checks will speed up border formalities.

Two lines of computerised letters and figures at the bottom of the card can be read by a computer. The first line reads: IDD, followed by the holder's name.

IDD, the Ministry explains, merely stands for Identification Document Deutschland, the assumption being that the holder or even as much as a hint that such information was available.

The new ID card may have practical advantages both for the holder and for the authorities but from the viewpoint of data protection they are potentially dangerous.

The main danger arises from the fact



Is anyone checking up on Frau Mustermann?

(Photo: dpa)

that it will be possibly to mechanically read the new cards, says Joachim Hertel of the Federal Data Protection Department in Bonn.

That will make it possible to check many more ID cards at the border. Will it then be possible to store and retrieve data to check when and where people go abroad?

The ID Card Bill does not supply an answer, says Herr Hertel. It will depend on how the police use their powers.

Technically the storage of such extensive data presents no problems, he adds. It can be done. Whether it ought to be done is another matter.

Data protection officials are adamant that data ought not to be stored when the people whose identity is checked are not on the police wanted lists.

A special problem in this context is posed by the CID's observation techniques. Plain-clothes police officers are known to check anyone who comes into contact with a suspect or happens to be at a location that is under observation.

The new ID card will enable them to probe deep into the life of completely innocent people who just happen to be around when the police are checking someone or somewhere.

Herr Hertel readily admits that the implications are still under discussion. Changes may yet be made, he says.

Heinz Tutt

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 29 July 1983)